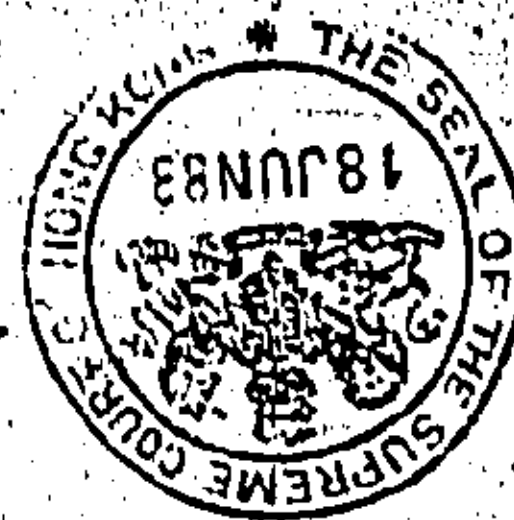


The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 431.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasal. and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

**ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.**
**HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe OIL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.**

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**

CAPITAL TAIELS 500,000, EQUAL \$250,000.
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.

For further information apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 2,000,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,335.56

**TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883, Tls. 2,548,335.56**

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., | W. MEYERHOF, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent;
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR
VISITORS.**

English and American Billiards.

Tiffin at One o'clock Dinner at 7.00

This HOTEL is centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

June 20th and 21st.

**THE PRINCESS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
COMPANY.**

LESSEE.....Mr. J. J. ARCHER.
MANAGER.....Mr. R. H. LEWIS.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....Prof. F. HUGARDO.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHINA,
Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE'S
Moral and Religious Drama in four acts entitled

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Eva (a child of six years).....Little Cecilia Brett.
Uncle Tom (a negro slave).....Mr. R. H. Lewis.
Topsy (the black diamond).....Mr. J. Moody.
Simon Legree (slave dealer).....Mr. H. Lacie.
Eliza (Quadrone, slave).....Miss Lily De Vere.
For full cast see future Advertisements.
New and effective scenery by Hennings.
JUBILEE SONGS AND DANCES.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [459]

Auctions.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
**MILLINERY, DRAPERY,
&c., &c., &c.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Messrs. SAYLE & Co. to Sell by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th June, 1883, at Two o'clock P.M.,

and following days at their former premises

(Crosby's Store, Queen's Road.)

THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF

MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY,

FURNISHING, AND OUTFITTING

DEPARTMENTS,

Comprising—

LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, MILLINERY,

TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, COSTUMES,

Remnants of Dress Materials, FLANNEL,

PRINTS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES,

HOSIERY, Lengths of Materials for Suits, HATS,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

Pieces of CRETONNE, CHINTZES, CAR-

PETS, OIL CLOTH, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

The Goods will be on view on and after

TUESDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [473]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

IN

JERVOIS STREET.

TO be Sold Pursuant to a Decree of the

Supreme Court of Hongkong Original

Jurisdiction in a Suit FUNG KUNG PO v.

WONG HING PO and KWOK IN KAI, No.

135 of 1882, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES on the

Premises, on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd day of June, 1883, at 3 P.M.,—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as Sub-section

No. 1 of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 19,

measuring on the North 14 feet 9 inches on

the South 14 feet and 5 inches on the East

side 61 feet and 1 inch and on the West

side 61 feet and 3 inches. Held for 999

years from the 10 day of September, 1855.

Appointed Crown Rent \$11.34.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be

had gratis from

Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,

Supreme Court House Hongkong,

Solicitors.

or from J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

(Signed) E. J. ACKROYD,

Registrar.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1883. [474]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)
with GARAGE in Moscone Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.

A GROUND FLOOR

AT NO. 8, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply on

THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [447]

TO BE LET.

(WITH POSSESSION FROM THE 1ST JULY NEXT.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTI-

LATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or

a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,

Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply to

F. VINCENT,

8, Peel Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [450]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New

BUNGALOW at the PEAK on E. B. Lot

20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the

property of Mr. J. EATON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID BASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST ESTABLISHED ON THEIR PREMISES AT THE REAR OF THE STORE,
A LARGE
PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING OFFICE.

THE PLANT is quite new, the machinery being of the best and most recent construction,
and the type which has been selected with the greatest care, includes not
only all the Standard Fonts, but an immense variety of styles in FANCY LETTERS
and ORNAMENTATION.

MERCANTILE PRINTING.

UNDER this head, we are prepared to execute Quickly and Cheaply all kinds of Book
Work, Commercial Reports and Circulars, Bills of Lading, Shipping, Invoice, and
Memorandum Forms, Letter Headings, Annual Statements and Reports, Telegraph
Codes, Price Lists, Forms of Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Delivery and Godown Orders,
&c., &c. We invite the fullest comparison of our Prices with those of other houses, whe-
ther in Hongkong or at Home.

FANCY PRINTING.

WE intend to make a specialty of this class of work. Having a most extensive and
varied assortment of Fancy Type, which will be maintained at the highest possible
Standard of excellence, by the addition of the newest designs immediately they are issued
from the leading English and American Foundries, we are in a position to produce first
class work, and feel confident that our efforts in this direction will give satisfaction.

GOLD, SILVER and COLOUR PRINTING

WE will receive PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
MENUS, HALL PROGRAMMES, INVITATIONS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING, AT HOME and LAWN TENNIS CARDS.

BOOK-BINDING.

BOOKS carefully bound in Morocco, Russia, Calf, Cloth, or in any required style.

Special terms quoted for binding the books of Club, Customs, or Private Libraries.

Music bound in limp leather or cloth, and finished in the best style of workmanship.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description, manufactured from Hand or Machine-Made

Papers, ruled and printed to any Pattern, however intricate, and strongly bound.

CHIT BOOKS of all kinds for Ladies, for Gentlemen, for Business, and for Official use.

ALL CHIT BOOKS purchased from our stock will be lettered free of charge.

The office is under experienced European management and subject to our constant

personal supervision.

Our prices will be found as reasonable as is consistent with sound workmanship and

good material.

The Machinery at our command will enable us to undertake work of the cheapest

kind, competing in this respect with the Chinese.

We shall at all times be glad to furnish Estimates.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST LANDED.

CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL, 1 CAPORAL, FULL CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with
ENAMELLED MOUTHPIECE.

NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

OF MRS. LANGTRY, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.

NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.

WORLD OF SONG.

GEMS OF THE DANCE.

WALDTEUFEL'S ALBUM.

MUSICAL FAVORITE.

NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,

CONSIGNING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

" Cotton Trimming Lace.

" Silk Handkerchief Border.

" Silk Circular and Square Doyleys.

" and Black Silk Fiddle.

" Silk Parasol Cover.

" Cotton Parasol Cover.

" Silk Veil and Scarf.

" Silk Collar and Cuffs.

" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.

" Silk Collar Breast Pin.

" Cotton Collar Breast Pin.

" and Black Silk Necktie.

" Silk Mittens.

" Earrings to match the above.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

DEATH.

On the 19th of April, 1883, at Sydney, N.S.W., AITCE MAI, youngest daughter of Joseph and Eliza White, of Hongkong, aged 3 months. [475]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Salus populi suprema est lex. In theory it is universally admitted, although in actual practice it may be doubted whether any so-called civilised nation of modern times really acts up to its professions, that the principal aims of every government should be the well-being of the people, the establishment of order and security, the encouragement of commercial relations, and the diffusion of social happiness. If these principles are not strictly adhered to, it must at least be conceded that the administrations of all countries make some attempt to govern in accordance with the sage precepts of the accomplished Roman orator and scholar. It may, we think, be fairly questioned if this British colony of Hongkong, as well as other colonial possessions of the Crown, are governed mainly for the well-being of the people, and we are not prepared to argue that there may not possibly be powerful and all sufficient reasons why in certain cases what we may term general interests have to be sacrificed in the interests of Imperialism. For some considerable time past there has been a sort of quiet agitation going on in our midst, having for its object the acquirement by the Government, for the benefit of the community, of the extensive and valuable property now occupied as Her Majesty's Naval Dock Yard. It was pointed out recently in the Legislative Council by the Hon. F. D. KELLY JOHNSON—as it had been years ago by residents equally eminent—that the Naval Yard is the sole barrier to a continuous Praya running from West Point to Causeway Bay, and urged that in the interests of our commercial prosperity the Naval authorities should hand over their present premises and seek new quarters elsewhere. There can be no doubt that if the Admiralty would consent to remove their head quarters in this island either to East Point, Kowloon, or some other equally suitable locality, it would lead to very important results so far as the internal improvement of the city of Victoria is concerned. A continuous Praya would prove a great public convenience; whether it would benefit the Colony commercially to any appreciable extent is a moot point, which may be safely left for future consideration. We have good reasons for believing that Governor Bowen is a staunch advocate of Mr. Johnson's ideas, and it is not unlikely that His Excellency may see fit to address the Secretary of State on the subject. However, there is no

probability of the Governor or of anybody else obtaining any practical benefit by so doing. The Admiralty has already been sounded on the subject, and we once heard on good authority that Admiral WILLS had actually gone so far as to recommend the construction of a new Naval Dock Yard on the Kowloon shore. "My Lords" were obdurate; they simply declined to entertain any proposals or suggestions on the subject. Hongkong was not established as a commercial emporium; it was merely a Naval Station, and as it was their duty to consider Imperial before local interests they had no intention, under any combination of circumstances, of abandoning the position they already occupied. The Admiralty is quite independent of the commercial element, and cares as little for the opinions of merchant princes and unofficial legislators on matters in which the privileges of the Navy are concerned, as for the views of the Colonial authorities. This policy has been consistently carried out by the Admiralty in all parts of the world, and while admitting that the present position of the Naval Yard is a most unfortunate one for the community, we must honestly admit that there is nothing particularly unreasonable in "My Lords" refusing to make what would undoubtedly be a great sacrifice, for the sake of interests which are purely of a local character. Hongkong is first a naval station, and then a commercial port. The interests of commerce, no matter how important, are only of secondary consideration, and must always be sacrificed when Imperial rights are presumed to be imperilled.

Sir GEORGE BOWEN, during his short experience amongst us, has already shown himself alive to that great principle of enlightened government—the social well-being of the general body of the people. His Excellency's energetic action in the cause of progress has naturally encouraged the hope that the most glaring of our local grievances will quickly be remedied. It has been said by members of the Legislative Council and others that the people of Hongkong require more "elbow-room"; that there is no vacant land for the rapidly increasing industries of the island. This is sheer nonsense. There are hundreds of acres of land, suitable sites for buildings of every description, in all parts of the colony, affording "elbow-room" for twice our present population, and ten times the number of our existing industrial enterprises. And yet truly enough there is a lack of "elbow-room"; but it is solely owing to the pernicious policy pursued by the Government in "bottling-up" the land in certain districts, and in placing prohibitive prices on lots which are put up to auction. The legitimate revenue of the colony should mainly be the ordinary forms of municipal taxation; therefore it is the duty, as well as to the best interests, of the Government to encourage the establishment of all kinds of manufactures and other mercantile enterprises. But instead of this the Surveyor General is allowed to put valuations on lands that are lying waste and useless, which prove practically prohibitive. Another great grievance exists in the apathy of the Government in the affairs of the poor classes. Want of proper house accommodation is one of the worst drawbacks of this city. Rents are so exorbitantly high that the major portion of the incomes of the middle classes is absorbed by the landlords, and the houses are notoriously defective in almost every important respect. It is the bounden duty of the Government to study the interests of every class in the community, and we submit that this question of house accommodation is a crying evil which demands immediate attention. There are thousands of splendid building sites in this Colony, admirably suited for dwelling houses. Why should the ground on the Bonham Road be allowed to lie idle? Along the front of the town on the higher levels there are numerous sites available, and in the Eastern and Western districts townships might be erected. It was surely never intended that the land of a Government colony was to be made merely an instrument of reckless and unscrupulous gambling! But it has, nevertheless. During the landed property scare in Hongkong the complacency of the Government in not exacting its rights was made a not unimportant factor in the disgraceful transactions which then took place. Speculators who purchased extensively at a nominal figure years ago, still hold the land although the conditions of sale have not been carried out. We believe that one well known philanthropist has received notice that unless he builds within a certain time, the ground will revert to the Government. Considering that the conditions of sale had been wilfully ignored it was the duty of the Government to resume possession without notice of any kind, and it is to be hoped that this course will be adopted in future.

Mr. J. M. PAICE, is no doubt a very shrewd man, but his policy in valuing

the government land at such high prices, thereby checking business enterprise and inconveniencing the general public, has been a huge mistake. "The honourable the Surveyor-General" evidently knows nothing of the true principles of political economy. His Excellency the Governor might see his way to give "the honourable one" a few practical lessons. Sites for dwelling houses should be granted under plainly defined conditions at a nominal figure, and the Government might even make arrangements to give assistance in the construction of residences for the poorer classes. Industries of all kinds ought also to be encouraged by every possible facility being placed in the way of their promoters, in the commercial interests of the Colony. These things are of far more importance to the welfare of Hongkong than gigantic (and utterly useless) water schemes, new gaols, typhoon refuges, and other white elephants of a similar description. When Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY came to Hongkong he found the place a veritable Augean stable. He did much to cleanse it of its defects; but there is still so much to do, that Sir GEORGE BOWEN's term of office will prove no sinecure.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamers *Kiung-chow* and *Hongkong* went over to the Cosmopolitan Dock this morning.

We are very glad to learn that sufficient support has been insured to make the "Sky" Race Meeting in October next a very popular affair and a great success. As nothing in the shape of preliminaries can be satisfactorily arranged at present, it has been wisely resolved to allow the affair to lie over until August, when a public meeting will be convened and the necessary arrangements completed.

WILLIAM HENRY WHYTE, Thomas Rogers, and John Holwell, of England, seamen, were up this morning before Captain Thomsett on a charge of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and assaulting the police while in the execution of their duty. Lo Aye, mistress of "dove cot" No. 26, West Street, stated that the trio came to her house at about 11 o'clock last evening. She ordered them away, but the men refused to leave. A constable was sent for and had them removed. Samuel J. Witen, P.C. No. 12, stated that he went and ordered the men to leave the house at the request of the mistress. The "tars" refused to quit the establishment and made use of "black jaw" when a row ensued. When the first and second defendants were arrested the third defendant attacked the constable and made an attempt to free his comrades. The men were not sober and behaved rather wildly. His Worship ordered them to pay \$5 each, with the option of a fortnight's spell of hard labor in the "Reformat." Whyte was sent on board his ship to have the fine collected, and the other couple retired into seclusion.

COBBLERS have been accused of a tendency to infidelity and atheism, but Mr. Winks shows at least that there are many, very many, conspicuous exceptions; and the charge is probably grounded only on the apparently certain fact, that cobblers, whether for good or ill, think more than their no busier neighbors. Mr. Winks suggests that their sitting posture may have something to do with this; but the attitude of a cobbler is seemingly ill suited for meditation. And it is certainly surprising that an occupation which seems constantly to demand the closest attention of eye to hand should yet leave the mind free to wander in the distant field of religion and politics. Sir Robert Peel is said to have declared that shoemakers were at the head of every conspiracy or political movement; and among many names that bear out his assertion we may instance Hardy, tried as a conspirator in the panic of 1794, Thomas Cooper, the famous Chartist, and George Odger, the well-known working-man's candidate, all of whom for the whole or part of their lives were shoemakers. Samuel Drew thought out his refutation of Tom Paine, and arguments for the immortality of the soul while engaged on his work, scribbling notes on the first piece of paper when a moment of leisure occurred. And Bloomfield composed most of the "Farmer's Boy" in a crowded garret among his fellow workmen, making verses silently in his head, for he had neither time nor materials to write them down.—*Saturday Review.*

SOME Englishmen pride themselves on their Bible societies and heathen missions. Within eight miles of Birmingham, 24,000 people exist by making nails and rivets. Of these miserable, 15,000 are women—a large proportion wretched, toll-worn girls. A family of three persons may, by slaving fourteen hours daily, earn a gross sum of £1 per week, from which there are deductions for fuel and the carriage of the nails, leaving scarcely seventeen shillings for the hard week's labour of three persons. Mothers have been known to toil at the forge till within a day or two of their confinement, and to return to their work under the stimulus of dire necessity in two or three days after child-birth! These people rarely taste meat. When the bread comes hot from the bakehouse on Saturday morning they eat it like wolves. But their chief grievance is the "fagger"—a rapacious intermediary between the makers and the buyers of nails, who supplies the slaves with their gold bundles of iron at the beginning of the week; and when this material has been converted into nails and returned to him, the workers (on whose labours he makes a profit of twenty per cent) must buy his dear provisions if they wish to get any more work from him. The "fagger" is even accused of tricking the hammer-maker by a sharp device in weighing. In his general mode of dealing, the "fagger," without contravening the law, practically holds his victims in slavery.

In the beginning of this century there were but fifty languages into which the Bible had made its way in 3,300 years. Since 1880 it has enriched, in all, three hundred, with 15,000,000 copies.

WE are courteously informed by the Acting Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., that the steamship *Nepaul*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE remains of T. M. Stebbins, late editor of the *Patriot* New York, received a curious funeral. He was a noted unbeliever, and a few weeks ago wrote a farewell to his readers, in which he spoke quite freely about his own approaching death (from consumption). He directed that no minister should read over his grave, and that mourners should sing "Marching through Georgia" going to the grave, and "Good bye, my Love" returning; all of which was done.

THAT Tennessee local editor, meant business when he wrote: "Isn't it about time for the local authorities to sell the mule used to draw the town hearse and buy a horse? Twice lately he has balked and detained processions on bitterly cold days for over an hour, and, only last week, he kicked in the front of the vehicle and seriously damaged the corpse. People are beginning to get enough of this sort of thing, and if the authorities don't take proper action a citizen's meeting will be called."

REUTER wires yesterday that a Home Rule candidate has been elected member for the county of Wexford unopposed. A breathless universe must be completely staggered at this stirring intelligence. If the eminent telegraphist had only sent a few personal particulars about the new member for Wexford county, we should have almost felt justified in asking the Governor to celebrate this great event by closing the public offices for the next month. Why does not Reuter wire the price of potatoes in Ireland? That would be interesting.

THE late lamented Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse) when very young was somewhat warm and quick in temper. On one occasion, when taking a lesson in drawing, something in the design or its execution did not please her, and, starting up, she stamped her little foot upon the floor. "Ah," said the drawing-master, "I have seen that action performed three times in my life: by a sheep on the common, by a deer in Her Majesty's park, and now by your Royal Highness in this room." Sweet as she was impulsive, the Princess laughed merrily at this little speech, and resumed her drawing.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London daily writing from Lisbon on the 10th ult., says the Portuguese Government has received a copy of the protest made by the Commander of the gunboat *Bengo* against the manner in which the French occupied Pontangara. The protest was founded on the fact that Portugal claimed ancient rights over the territory extending from Cape Lopes to Landana, in which she had constantly exercised acts of sovereignty along the entire coast. It pointed out here that the Portuguese territorial claims do not extend beyond latitude 5 deg. 2 min., as recently explained by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, and a disposition exists to regard the importance attached to the action of France as exaggerated. Some Lisbon newspapers, however, blame the form of the occupation, and stigmatise the Portuguese as traitors, who assisted the French on their disembarkation.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*.—At the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, Lord Wolseley, in proposing the toast of the evening, reminded his hearers that he too was a kind of man of letters inasmuch as many years ago partial friends had persuaded him to publish a narrative of the war in China, from which he had just returned. He might have added that four to five years ago he was strongly suspected of the authorship of a novel, described on the title-page as "Edited by Sir Garnet Wolseley," which tells the story of an extraordinary man, one Othello Vers. But of Othello he had nothing to say. To Othello he preferred the connection between the army and the press. He is a soldier, but he likes to be written about, even when he is engaging an enemy; and he dissects from commanders like Gouko and Von Moltke, who would rather go unchronicled until the enemy is beaten. Livy, he said, had criticised the generals of the period; and there was no reason why Livy should not do the same. From which it may be inferred that Lord Wolseley, at need, as diplomatic as most of us.

THE Brazilian Government encourages immigration, but the inducements held out to the settler are not very attractive in comparison with those which have brought millions to the shores of the United States. Each adult immigrant receives from the Brazilian Government only eight acres of arable public land, and he must pay \$16 an acre for it, if he pays at once, or 20 per cent. more, if he requires time for payment. If he cannot pay in advance, his first payment must be made at the end of the second year, and the remainder of the sum must be paid in four yearly payments. The immigrant is fed and sheltered at the Government boarding house in Rio de Janeiro after he has come from the ship and he is given free transportation to the public lands. He receives a few implements and seeds and an allowance of 20 cents per day for each adult in his family and 10 cents per day for each child during the first six months after settlement. But he gets very little land and has to pay a good price for it. In the two years ending December 31, 1881, Brazil received 40,833 immigrants, most of whom came from Italy and Portugal, while in the same period more than 1,000,000 immigrants went to the United States. Brazil spends more than \$200,000 each year to promote immigration, but a great part of her vast territory is almost inaccessible. An area as large as all that portion of the United States which lies east of the Rocky Mountains is only as many miles of railway as are to be found in the State of Massachusetts.

A CONVOCATION of United Service Chapter, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, at 5.30 this afternoon.

PRUSSIA imposes an income tax on everybody who has \$225 or more per annum, and has just remitted the tax from 3,740,000 people who earn less.

JOHN BRIGHT estimates that since the beginning of the present century Great Britain has spent about \$22,000,000,000 for war, and only about \$4,000,000,000 for civil government and improvements.

WE would direct attention to the performance to be given at the Garrison Theatre this evening by the Anglo-Swiss Bell Ringers, Professor Hector Lacie, and several members of the Mastodon Minstrels. A capital programme has been arranged, and the entertainment should prove a most successful one.

THE hash-up in this morning's *Daily Press* of what transpired in the *Bulgin v. Fraser-Smith* libel affair at the Supreme Court yesterday is singularly inaccurate. It is strange how even short-hand reporters of acknowledged eminence so frequently manage to make the simplest matters "confusion worse confounded."

AN American paper says: "John Brown was good at all sorts of things." He made a good target in the Queen's carriage for a "cranky" pistol-shooter, a capital sedan chair for the Queen over bogs in the Highlands, a convenient coat-rack, a Polly Hopkins to put the kettle on, so that all could have tea, a keeper-off of draughts of air, a bull's-eye for a scolding, a unicorn of a chap for givings from his mistress, and Brown knew how to brew a glass of private grog such as all the Guelphs have liked for a century and a half back."

THE paragraph from the *North Borneo Herald*, relating to the formation of a powerful syndicate in Hongkong for the purpose of taking up land at the different towns of the new settlement, published by our local contemporaries, appeared in the *Telegraph* weeks ago; and it was from our columns that the *Herald* obtained the information which is now set out in the *Daily Press* as an item of news. The enterprising old established local papers have to travel to British North Borneo for Hongkong gossip that has been current in the colony for months.

JANET was not comely, but an excellent servant, and especially devout. One Sunday afternoon, on returning from the kirk, she mentioned to the ladies of the family how much she had enjoyed the services. Shortly afterward they heard her scolding at a great rate, and one of the ladies remonstrated with her. "Why, Janet, I'm afraid the services did you very little good, after all, as you seem to have lost your temper." "Ah, well," said Janet, "I left William to look after things, and everything's so upset it's enough to take the taste o' prayer out o' one's mouth."

OUR readers will note that the *Honan* will be despatched from the Steamboat Company's wharf for a special excursion to Macao at 8 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) morning, leaving Macao on the return journey at 9 p.m. The weather appears likely to be favorable and as to-morrow is one of the red letter days in the calendar of the Holy City, a procession and pyrotechnic display forming special features in the programme, a large number of residents will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a few pleasant hours at sea and in the classic groves of the "Gem of the Orient earth."

A DAKOTA school mistress sued three young men for breach of promise. Counsel for one of the defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that she was too promiscuous. The Court seemed disposed to grant the motion, whereupon the plaintiff asked: "Judge, did you ever go duck shooting?" His Honor's eye lighted up with the pride of a sportsman as he answered: "Well, I should say so; many's the time I've brought down half a dozen at a shot." "I knew it," eagerly added the fair plaintiff; "that's just the case with me, Judge. A flock of these fellows beset me, and I winged three of them." The motion for a nonsuit was denied.

"BANIAN" in this morning's *Daily Press* is responsible for the following rather startling information:—"The *Caribbrooks* has been successfully raised, though greatly damaged. It seems a pity that the *Minard Castle*, practically much less injured, should have to be abandoned. But that seems to be her inevitable fate. The mud and sand carried down from the Canton river have already almost buried her, rendering the work of raising her one of such great risk and labour as to be prohibitive. However, she is not in the fairway, and the work of blowing her up being unnecessary, she will be left as another addition to the many sacrifices offered to Neptune. I do not see, however, because there is no chance of raising the steamer, that all the anchors, copper, and brass work, &c. should be left unsalvaged. I imagine that the Insurance Companies do not care to undertake a work that would only yield a mere bagatelle when divided among a number of underwriters. Under these circumstances it may be worth the while of some enterprising individual to expend some trouble in rescuing, with the sanction of the insurers, some portion of the vessel's fittings." The whole of the above is the outcome of "Banian's" vivid imagination. The intimation that the *Caribbrooks* was greatly damaged in the raising operations is unjust to the Dock Company, as it is utterly untrue. The *Minard Castle* has not been abandoned, nor has such a course even been contemplated. A syndicate of local speculators were desirous some time ago of purchasing the steamer as she lies, but were informed that no arrangement could be entered into as people were coming out from home to raise her. As to successfully raising the *Minard Castle*, there is no doubt whatever that the work could be accomplished without the least difficulty. If a public company were started under proper auspices to undertake the lifting of the *Minard Castle*, the necessary funds would be raised within a few hours, and the investment would doubtless prove a remunerative one.

We are requested to remind residents at the Peak that their Church, just completed, will be opened for Divine Service to-morrow evening, at half-past 5 o'clock. A short form of Dedication Service will be read before proceeding with the usual Evening Service. At the close there will be a collection towards defraying Church expenses.

JOHN DANIELS, of England, and Walter Warrell, of Scotland, seamen on board the American bark *Bell of Oregon*, faced Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of straggling from their ship. Thos. Ryan P.C. No. 8, stated that he arrested the worthy tars as deserters from the *Bell of Oregon*. His Worship ordered the run-arounds to be taken on board their ship.

ROLAND BELL, an English seaman, was up at the Police Court this morning on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond and with having no fixed abode. John Butlin P.S. No. 31, stated that he saw Bell lying in Tank Lane at 10.30 p.m. last night, fast asleep in the footway. He awoke him and learnt that he had deserted from the British bark *Alma Mary* the night before she sailed, and had no means of earning his living. Bell admitted the charge and gracefully retired into the "abode of bills" for a term of one calendar month, Captain Thomsett considerably adding "hard labor" to prevent the gallant mariner from getting rusty.

A SOLICITOR, fairly well known in Hampshire, both in his own profession and as a connoisseur in art, recently bought a portrait for \$7, which he thought amazingly cheap at the price. The next morning a gentleman in clerical costume waited on him, and said he had been commissioned to attend the sale to buy that identical portrait for a member of the family, but that he had missed the train. If the lawyer would oblige him, he was willing to give 10s, or even 25s, for a local charity. The legal gentleman had his suspicions aroused, and remained obdurate, and after a series of fruitless appeals the white lie was cast on one side, and the stranger confessed that he was a picture-dealer, and willing to give 25s, for the *chef d'œuvre*. The lawyer's opinion of the picture-dealer in masquerade was expressed in emphatic language, and, thoroughly discomfited, the pseudo-clergyman shuffled off. The picture is said to be worth 1,500s.

SAYS the *Sportman*.—As certain Members of Parliament seem to have made up their minds that there shall be no more cruelty in England, we may recommend to their notice the laws which prevail in Illinois upon the subject, in order that legislators may go into the matter thoroughly while they are about it. In the State we have named it is provided that "any person who shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal by overloading, overdriving, cruelly beating, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal; by cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick, or disabled animal; by failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody with proper food, drink, and shelter; by abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick, or disabled animal; or by causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done, shall be fined in any sum from two dollars up to two hundred dollars that the judges may think fit." If Mr. Anderson could introduce the latter portion of these conditions into his Pigeon-shooting Bill he would do much good. Under his Bill people will not be able to kill the pigeons, and unless some steps are taken to make the Lincolnshire farmers maintain the birds in old age much cruelty will result.

IF ACHEUNG and Ip Ashing, described as coolies, were brought before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of unlawful possession of five pieces of copper piping yesterday. Au Achoo, a hawker, stated that at 4 p.m. yesterday he was in the street when he saw the second defendant go to a marine hawker's shop in Queen's Road Central with the bundle in Court in his hand. He saw him take the brass piping from the bundle. The hawker would not buy it. The first defendant was standing by the stall looking on. Presently the second defendant left the shop, when the first defendant joined him, after which they got in a "ricksha," taking an easterly direction. He followed them as far as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building when he saw a constable and told him about the affair. The constable arrested them. In answer to his Worship Mr. Au said he was a gambling informer. The first defendant said his "pal" offered him a seat in the "ricksha," and that he knew nothing about the matter. The second defendant said he bought the copper from a marine hawker for \$2.50, but he does not know where the hawker lives. Inspector Fleming applied for a remand till the 3rd instant, which his Worship granted.

POPE LEO XIII. is by no means an idle man. He rises very early, and after hours of private devotion is always present at the first mass celebrated at 7 a.m. At eight he takes a cup of chocolate mixed with coffee, and reads the letters and despatches that have arrived for him. At nine he receives the Secretary of State, and afterwards prelates and secretaries of congregations in rotation. At noon his Holiness receives the Prince and Ambassadors. At one o'clock he goes to pray, and devotional reading, after which he takes a very light dinner. It is estimated that though the Pope receives something like 500,000 annually for the expenses of the Holy See, his own food costs only about two shillings a day, everything included. After dinner he visits the chapel, and if time permits takes a walk in the gardens of the Vatican, where he directs the gardeners and takes the healthiest interest in their work, which would be shown by any ordinary country gentleman. After his walk he converses with any visitors who have been allowed to approach him, and at four o'clock he once more gives audience to his cardinals and bishops. About 7 p.m. he takes a little rest, and then alone till half past eight, when supper is served. From that time till about eleven or twelve the Pope occupies himself with reading theological works sent him by the Nations from all parts of the world. This is a pretty well for a man who was seventy-four in March.

THE Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland has been memorialized to set apart and ordain as evangelists the medical missionaries it sends to foreign parts.

At present Australia counts sixteen bishops, 400 priests, 800 churches, 640 religious or scholastic institutions, and 600,000 Catholic laity. All this may be said to be the growth of forty years, for when Queen Victoria ascended the throne, the Catholics in Australia could be almost counted on one's fingers.

LORD COCKBURN had defended a man on a capital charge—the verdict was guilty, and the sentence hanging on a day named. As Cockburn left the Court the condemned prisoner called him to the edge of the dock, and complained to him, saying, "Mr. Cockburn, I haven't got justice." "No," said the advocate, "not yet; you'll get that next Monday morning."

THERE is a grand total of 2,532,223 electors in the English and Welsh constituencies, viz.: Nine hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one in the counties, 1,651,761 in the cities and boroughs, and 1,331 in the universities. In Ireland the electors are 226,511, of whom 163,679 are in the counties, 57,784 in the cities and boroughs, and 4,048 in Dublin University. In Scotland the total is 22,967, the counties claiming 9,346, the burghs 210,888, and the universities 12,763. Thus, the total number of electors in the three kingdoms is 3,181,701.

LOSS OF THE "SUMIDA MARU"

We regret to have to add to the long roll of vessels lost on our coast during the past month that of another steamer well known in Hongkong—the *Sumida Maru* owned by the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company. The *Sumida Maru* was commanded by Captain Hubert, and left this port for Nagasaki on Friday the 8th instant. She would appear to have arrived at the last named port right, and so far as can be gathered, left Nagasaki for Kobe early yesterday. In the Simonsaki Straits she struck on a rock, or went ashore (the telegraphic reports are not altogether consistent on this point) and is presumed to have become a total wreck. The telegrams received here by the Agent of the Mitsui Bishi Co., and the Insurance Companies state that the passengers were all saved, and that every possible exertion was being made to save the cargo. No further details have been received, but we shall doubtless get full information in the course of a day or two.

A SENSIBLE SULTAN.

The theatre of a certain French provincial town was once in the very depths of impecuniosity, its company unpaid, and high upon starvation—all save the manager himself, whose versatile imagination and ready wit enabled him to obtain credit and fare well. One night, however, a clever "utility man" managed to get a capital supper out of him, and to eat it on the stage itself. The piece being represented was Voltaire's "Bajazet." There is a speech in which the Grand Vizier expresses in high-sounding language his utmost attachment to Bajazet, and offers to sacrifice fortune and life to his person. Great was the astonishment and amusement of the audience on hearing from the lips of the bejeweled and glittering Sultan—personated by the "utility man"—the following tag, addressed to the Grand Vizier, played by the manager:

"Sultan—Are you indeed so devoted to me? Vizier (somewhat taken aback)—Eh! what, on my head be it if I show it not! (Sotto voce): What the devil do you mean by this trash? Get on with the part.)"

Sultan (not taking the least notice of the whisper)—Well, then, most faithful servant and friend, I'll test you! Send forthwith to the nearest cookshop for six soups' worth of fried potatoes; for Allah is good, and knows that I have had no dinner to-day, and, by the Prophet, am hungry."

The audience roared, and would not allow the piece to proceed until the tricky manager had procured from a close adjoining restaurant a *recherché* dinner, which they forced the willing and famished Sultan to eat under their eyes.—*London Society.*

THE SUPPRESSION OF DYNAMITE.

One of the international questions which has to be settled relates to hostile preparation in a friendly country against a neighbor. There are many facts going to show, though the case cannot be said to be fully made out, that there are parties in New York who are engaged in making a future, dynamite warfare on England. Their alleged programmes to blow up public buildings and destroy obvious individuals until England consents to do what they consider to be justice to Ireland. Upon the character of such a mode of warfare there cannot be two opinions. It is more likely to produce exasperation rather than concession in England, and is anything but heroic or manly. It may be that the proportions of the conspiracy have been exaggerated. It has already given practical evidence, however, that though the operators are few, the damage that may be inflicted can be very great.

It is supposed that if the chiefs can be discovered, a demand will be made on our Government to take some steps in the matter, but of what nature has not been disclosed. But just here some very difficult questions arise. England itself has long been the asylum of political offenders. Not only this, but it has recently, on more occasions than one, winked at their hostile plotting against the country from which they fled. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, according to a cable dispatch, says "the evidence that the dynamite plots now under investigation were hatched in New York is as clear as the proof the foreign police possessed twenty-five years ago that Mazzini's plots against Italy were hatched in England, and the extradition of Rossa from the United States is about as likely as Mazzini's was from England." This is the statement of an English paper. It must be admitted that it puts the case very strongly.

The position taken may be reinforced by the fact that later it was proved that Orsini's plotting against the life of Louis Napoleon was carried on in England. The bombs which were tried to blow up that monarch were manufactured there. An effort was made on the part of the French Government to get possession of the conspirators, but without success. Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of the English Ministry, introduced a bill for the extradition of persons found plotting in England against the lives of foreign potentates. But it created such an excitement that Palmerston was driven from office. One of the persons proved to have furnished the money to the plotters was elected to Parliament. Then followed the famous

demand of the French Colonels to be led against England, which harbored assassins and malefactors.

Nor does the commercial aspect of the same kind of proceeding present any relieving feature. While we were engaged in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion, private war was made upon us from English ports. The Confederates were supplied with arms, ammunition, cannons and sabres to be used against the United States in the field, by English blockade runners. The Alabama was an English ship, in everything but its commander. It was built, equipped, manned and armed in an English port. The Atlantic and Pacific were lighted up with American merchantmen, set on fire by Confederate cruisers, which were never inside of a Confederate port. Our Minister, Mr. Adams, was contemptuously snubbed, when he called the attention of Lord Russell to the fact that Englishmen were building ships of war to operate against the United States. It is true that England, by the Geneva award, made a money atonement for the course she pursued. But if we had been worsted in the fight with the Confederates, she never would have paid a penny. Perhaps no amount of money could compensate for the damage done. It was the hope of assistance from England, entertained almost to the last gasp, which kept the Rebellion alive so long.

But if we accept the Geneva award as a confession of wrong doing, which is not again to be repeated in any case—a pretty wide conclusion, by the way—the precedents in the case of Mazzini and Orsini, remain in full force. It does not seem to be right, for all that, to allow individuals to plot against neighbors with which a nation is at peace. Two wrongs cannot make a right. Short sighted English statesmanship cannot make dynamite respectable for us. There may be great difficulty under the English or American law, in framing a statute to meet the case. But England will clearly have to set an example, before she can ask our Government to do anything. When she frames an effective law to prevent conspiracies on her soil against other nations, she will be entitled to a hearing. Our programme is to show equal justice all around. But we are not subscribers to much of what goes for public law in the Old World. We have not yet, for instance, consented to the declarations of the Paris Conference of 1854 relative to privateers. We still hold and probably shall continue to do so, that ships of that character are militia of the sea, which, in the event of collision we shall always call to our assistance.

But if any method can be discovered by which the new kind of diabolical warfare which we are considering can be stopped, provided like efforts are made elsewhere, it is not probable that our Government would long hesitate about adopting the first step would be to prohibit the manufacture of explosives except publicly and for commercial purposes. No person can retire to secret places to mix such compounds with honest intentions. The manufacture of infernal machines, no matter where they are to be used, should be constituted a felony. But whether these are questions for the Federal Government or the States, we will not undertake to decide.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE YELVERTON SCANDAL.

Lord Avonmore is dead. Lord Avonmore. The name is little known; the family occupies small space in the "peerage." Indeed, as Baron Avonmore, the nobleman who is dead was no more than a small Irish peer, the grandson of Barry Yelverton, the great Irish lawyer, orator and statesman, who, as Attorney-General, defended his country's cause in many political frays, and subsequently became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

His son, the Honorable William Charles Yelverton, Major in the Royal Artillery, the late Lord Avonmore was better known. It is just twenty-two years since he was sued by a nominal plaintiff who sought to establish the validity of a secret marriage celebrated between him and Miss Teresa Longworth, on the 15th of August, 1857, in the little Catholic Church of Warrenpoint, near Rostrevor, in the County Down, by a certain Father Moore. Has the memory of that famous trial wholly passed away? Has the image of the plaintiff been obliterated, with her delicate oval face and glossy auburn hair, beautifully symmetrical in feature and figure? Time has carried off the famous lawyers who were present in that Court, and the dust is piled thick on the record of the testimony which they then unfolded to the jury.

Nothing could surpass the cynical frankness of Major Yelverton's forced confession. He admitted that, from the beginning, his love was all bound up in a close adjoining restaurant a *recherché* dinner, which they forced the willing and famished Sultan to eat under their eyes.—*London Society.*

The Major was driven to own that it all depended upon the social position of the woman. If she had gentle blood, good education, good manners, accomplishments, and a belief in religion, she might belong to a class with whom it was not quite praiseworthy to practice libertinism. Now, Teresa Longworth was well educated, well mannered, accomplished and religious. But she was not of gentle birth. Her father was a silk merchant in Manchester. Her ancestry had all been something in the trade. Consequently she was fair game, for the seducer, when they were left alone on the steamer at Balaklava, he proceeded to put his designs into action. When the case was heard, the Chief Justice at this point ordered the ladies to withdraw. Indeed, the evidence which Major Yelverton gave is not to be repeated even now. Imagine that worthy of the last century, Jacques Casanova de Salagny, testifying as to some of his adventures, and his story would resemble that which Major Yelverton told of his villainous escapades on the steamer at Balaklava.

His plans, however, were on this occasion frustrated, and he was driven into the Scotch marriage, which he afterward claimed to be fraudulent. He swore that his purpose had been accomplished in Edinburgh. But Miss Longworth indignantly denied his statement. "O Caroline," she wrote, "to suspect me of such a thing! I, whose life is ebbing away for you; I, who have sacrificed all, but God for you; I, who see this letter, said the counsel in Court, 'Is the last passage true?' There was no answer. 'Read the letter,' continued the lawyer. 'Have you come to the passage, I, who have sacrificed all, but God for you? I ask, if it is true?' 'It is an exaggerated expression,' faltered the defendant at last. 'Is it true?' replied Sergeant Sullivan. 'It is true,' replied Yelverton, in despair. And the spectators burst into a universal laugh.

Can one imagine the sentiment of the good Catholics in Court when they heard to what use their alms had been put. The couple went to the altar; they knelt down, side by side; the priest stood before them. "Did you take her for better or worse?" "I don't recollect." "For richer or poorer?" "I don't recollect." "In sickness and in health?" "I don't recollect." "Did you take her for your wedded wife?" "Something of that sort; I recollect her taking me for her wedded husband at any rate." "Did you mean it to be a mere mockery?" "No; I

meant to sustain and protect her to the end of her days." That was all that could be drawn from him on the subject. He had gone through the forms of marriage to make her his mistress.

In ten more months he had married another wife. Being in dread that she would appear to forbid the bands, he had sent his brother, as his agent, to her. He proposed to ship her off to New Zealand. He told her that she might there capture some other rich man. His brother conveyed his message and in the following year died. "Did your brother tell you before he died," asked the counsel, "that he regretted this act of his life?" "He did not tell me," replied Yelverton, candid for once; "but I dare say he said it." "Sir," rejoined the Sergeant, "he wished to spare you. That is why he did not tell you." So Yelverton was married again, and on the night before he performed this new ceremony he read the love letters which Teresa had sent him. "Caro mio Carlo," she had written, "think at least of the happiness we have known together, so entire, so unbounded. Is there any joy in the world to be compared to reciprocated love? How everything on earth became indifferent but our two selves! You said I was the dearest small Teresa that had ever lived, and I thought there was not in the world another Carlo like mine."

The evidence was concluded. The counsel for the plaintiff addressed the jury. "To you," he said, "I commit this great cause. I am not an advocate on physical energy to enlist them longer on the part of this injured woman. She finds an advocate in you; she finds it in the respectability of the court. The verdict was for the plaintiff. After the adjournment of the Court, the enthusiastic crowd dragged Mrs. Yelverton's carriage to the Gresham Hotel. The steps of Nelson's Pillar were crowded with spectators. No carriage but one was allowed to pass along the triumphal way, and this one carriage, containing the heroine of the day, rattled along the street amid such shouting and cheering as rarely before had been heard in Dublin. That was the apogee of her life. Thenceforward nothing but sorrow and heart-burning was in store for her. Appealed from the people to the bench, from the bench to the House of Lords, her suit was constantly denied. She lectured here and in England, but with little success. For nearly ten years she fought her case, and was beaten at every point. Major Yelverton being always shielded by the technicalities of the marriage law. He disappeared from his haunts, and was not the long after succeeding to his father's title that he ventured to settle down in obscurity in Ireland. Teresa went to the Cape, where she wrote for the Colonial newspapers. Her heart had been broken, her life wasted, by "Caro mio Carlo," who to-day lies dead.—*Whitell Review.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nahant*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Glasgow*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th.

The steamer *Glengarry*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamship *Medusa* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th.

The steamship *Exultant* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 26th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th instant.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Taihow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 16th June.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF H.E. GENERAL SARGENT, C.B. GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THE ANGLO-SWISS BELL-RINGERS. The Brothers Darrow, Australia's Champion Negro Burlesque Comiques.

MR. DAVIS, the renowned pianist and ballad singer.

MR. HARLAND'S baritone and motto songs.

PROFESSOR LACIE and his Wooden headed family "Down you go."

NEW JIGS, CLOG DANCES, SONGS AND FARCES.

Everything in the Programme has been arranged to enable all present to enjoy.

"A HAPPY NIGHT."

Doors open at 8.30; commence at 9 sharp.

Prices 5s and 25 Cents.

A few reserved seats One Dollar.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK.

"RESOLUTE." Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1883.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have instructed Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on account of all concerned, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, the TITLES, COALS, and MISCELLANEOUS CARGO recovered by this Company from the Steamship "CARIBROOKE," and that we hold ourselves responsible to account for the Net proceeds, subject to our Claim for Salvage upon the same at 75 per cent.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1883.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a Trip to MACAO and BACK TOMORROW, the 17th instant, leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M., and Macao at 9 P.M.

First-class Fare to Macao and Back \$2. No Second-class. Refreshments will be supplied on board, but no Meals.

The Macao Hotel will be prepared to supply Breakfast and Dinner to the Excursionists.

Tickets to be purchased at the Company's Office.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant, until the 2nd proximo, both days included.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the Existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association as by Sub-division of its Existing Shares to Divide the Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX. and XXI. of "The Companies Ordinance, 1877."

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK, in the AFTERNOON, when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of June, 1883, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty Percent upon Contributions for the year 1882 has this day been DECLARED. WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.

By Order of the Board, DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz.:

THE BASEMENT.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.

Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c. &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suites of Rooms, consisting of a Private Dining Room, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the Hotel.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include:—taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. F. VINCENT'S WINE AND SPIRIT STORE and also the BAKERY now at No. 8, THE STREET, will be REMOVED from 1st July next to No. 24, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BRAGANO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murry Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and Cast, was lost.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1883.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS, PICKS.

AXES.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.

PATENT BIT-BRACES.

AUGER-BITS.

D R I L L S.

GIMBLETS.

SQUARES.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADRONS.

COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.

ANYVILS.

VICES.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.

GLASS CUTTERS.

SCROLL SAWS.

FAMILY GRINDSTONES.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS.

&c. &c. &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.

SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS.

CHISELS.

HAMMERS.

PINCERS.

NIPPERS.

DIVIDERS.

RULES.

METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.

OIL-CANS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.

WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.

DISTRESS-SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.

FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS.

LIFE BUOYS.

LIFE BELTS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

&c. &c. &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

